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National Expectations

ON THE

LATE CHANGE

IN THE

MINISTRY.



[Price One Shilling.]

National Expositions

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Price One Shilling

*Cartwright (John) Earl
Granville*

National Expectations

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MINISTRY:

IN

A LETTER from a Member of Parliament to a Gentleman in the *Country*. Wherein the several Struggles between a Great Man and the F—t—n are enumerated, and the Advantages display'd, that we have Reason to hope for under his Administration.

L O N D O N:

Printed for M. COOPER, at the *Globe*, in *Pater-
Noster-Row*. M.DCC.LI.

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A Letter from a Member of Parliament
to a Gentleman in the Church. Written and
very strongly drawn a great deal and the
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der his Administration.

LONDON:

Printed for M. COOPER, at the Globe, in Pall-
mall-Road. MDCCLX.



NATIONAL EXPECTATIONS
ON THE
LATE CHANGE
IN THE
MINISTRY.

S I R,



OT any Thing that has
been transacted during this last
Session of Parliament affords
greater Satisfaction to me, and
I believe to every true, honest, and un-
prejudiced *Briton*, than the Event which
has happened towards the Close of it; I

B

mean

mean that of the E—l of *Gr-nu-le's* Re-establishment in Power, by being placed at the Head of the C—c-l-B—d ; an Event that must inspire every one with Joy who is sanguine for the Welfare of his Country, or has her Interests really at Heart : And as I am thoroughly sensible no Breast glows with a truer Patriot Warmth than your own, permit me, therefore, to embrace the present Opportunity of congratulating you upon his Lordship's happy Restauration to the Superintendence of publick Affairs, to enumerate some of the Struggles that his L--ds--p has gone thro' with the Faction that opposed him, and to expatiate a little on the Advantages which we have the greatest Reason to expect from his well-known Talents and Abilities.

More

More than seven Years are elapsed since we had the Pleasure of seeing this great Man at the Vertex of -an Administration, that wanted for nothing but his Solidity and Judgment, to have become famous in the Annals of Time. But, alas, this new-constructed Pyramid was unhappily formed of very heterogeneous and dissimilar Parts, whereby the Basis being not able to resist the continual Impulses of Prejudice and Interest, soon gave Way to their Force; and the under Parts of the Superstructure becoming thus disunited, forced the Head from out of its due Position; when immediately the whole Fabrick sunk to the Ground: For when the Top of the Pinnacle fell, the rest immediately became what the Poet elegantly terms

— *rudis indigestaque moles*; —

or a Heap of confused Substances, remarkable only for their Incongruity.

But laying aside the *Metaphor* and *Figure*, I say, Sir, you very well remember how, much about the Time above mentioned, when his Lordship, holding the Helm of Government, had formed the most probable Schemes for raising this Nation from that infamous Degree of Contempt into which she had been sunk, through the Indolence and Knavery of a former P— M—r, to restore and secure our Commerce, give Weight to our Character Abroad, and render us a flourishing and happy People at Home; that all these great Designs were frustrated and rendered abortive, by the Malignancy of a *Faction*, that having
taken

taken Possession of the C-b-n-t by Violence; resolved to maintain themselves therein by Force; and, fully prepossessed with their own Sufficiency, were determined not to pay the least Regard to Superiority of Genius and Parts, as thinking both to be absolutely unnecessary for carrying on their Scheme of G-v-rn---t, which was founded on venal Influence and public C-rr-pt--n.

It is exceeding natural for Men of Ability, that have a thorough Knowledge of what they are going about; and having Talents sufficiently adapted to the Execution of the Business they take in Hand, to claim the Lead on most Occasions, but more especially when any Affairs of Moment are to be transacted, wherein they are either diffident of the Skill, dubious of the Integrity, or convinced of the Inability of the *Colleagues*. This was

was the Case of this able M-n-str at that Time ; he knew his Associates in Power incapable of carrying on those glorious Enterprizes that he had formed, and therefore determined to have the sole Management of them himself, being fully resolv'd that his Conduct should be adequate to those Lines of *Cato* ; and thro' he knew

*'Tis not in Mortals to command Success,
Yet he'd do more,—he'd deserve it.*

But however laudable the Attempt might be, either consider'd in itself, or with Regard to the Benefit of the Community, yet the Faction took Umbrage at his Design, and unanimously agreed to exert their utmost Endeavours to supersede it.

The

The Trumpet of Alarm was immediately sounded in every Quarter of the Nation, and a large C-b-l instantly formed, to obstruct every Measure that this great M-n-st-r should undertake to pursue. Meetings for this Purpose were continually held, either at some Tavern, or oftner at the Houses of the chief Members of the *Junto*; where, like as the infernal Spirits are represented to do in their *Pandemonium*, they assembled together in the dark Gloom of Midnight, to keep their Proceedings impervious to the Eyes of the Vulgar; dreading lest the Man whom they had determined to undermine, should get any Insight into their Consultations, and thereby, thro' his Superiority of Genius, be able either to thwart their Designs, or render their Undertakings impracticable. And this they had the more Reason to fear, as they were sensible

fible that his Merit had gained him a greater Share of his S-v-r-gn's Heart than what the Capacity of the whole *Junto* put together had been able to obtain.

By these Means it became almost impossible to scrutinize into the Designs of the C-b-l, till they were mature for Execution, when he perceived them impudently force themselves into his M-ft-r's Presence, and declare, with the greatest Insolence, that unless he would discharge the Person from his Service who had lately engrossed the Management of Affairs, and suffer himself to be directed by such Measures as they should have the *Presumption* to take, they all, to a Man, would quit their P-fs, and have nothing further to do with him.

Tho' the M-n-ft-r was greatly surprized at their having the Audacity to per-

perpetrate such an Enormity, at a Time when the Nation was engaged in an expensive War, and publick Credit was liable to very great Hazards, if not to be entirely ruined, by such Mutinies against the S — n Authority ; yet it is certain, had he had as little Regard to the Consequences that might attend those For-
 ments, as such a *Dereliction* might at that Time have raised in the K- -gd-m, he had Influence enough, both in the Senate and C-b-n-t, as well as Interest sufficient without, to have withstood the haughty Menaces of his Adversaries ; and might easily have turned the Tables upon them, by leaving such *Seceders* to the just Indignation of an enraged People, whose Service they had absconded, and whose Interests they had betrayed, at a Time of the most imminent Danger, through Resentment for their *Avarice* and *Ambition* not meeting with such Gratifi-
 cation,

cation, as their own private selfish Interests deem'd meet for them to receive.

No one will doubt, who is the least acquainted with the Ability, Courage, and Perseverance of the M-n-st-r, that this might have been easily effected by him at that Time; but the innate Love which he bore to his Mother Country prevented him from making her a Sacrifice to his Passion, or becoming a Victim to his Resentment against his ungracious and abandoned Brethren. He was conscious of his own Integrity in her Service, and sensible of their Views in thus endeavouring to thrust him out of it. He knew that it was the Management of the People's Purse, rather than the Security of their Commerce, or the Protection of their Liberty, that these Men aimed at; that Power was the Object of their Desire, and Riches the chief of their

their Pursuit. And rather than the Publick should be any Ways prejudiced, by his holding a long Contest with these professed Votaries of *Ambition* and *Avarice*, he, without the least Reluctance, resigned the S--ls into his M--st-r's Hands; being thoroughly convinced, that,

*When Vice prevails, and impious Men
bear Sway,*

The Post of Honour is a private Station.

Though the great M--n--st-r beheld the *Triumph* of the C-b-l on this Occasion without any Emotion, yet it was not so with his S-v-r--gn; he was highly concerned at seeing him quit a Post that he knew no Man in his three K--gd-ms better qualified to fill than himself; and tho' he was excessively chagrined at being obliged to give Way to the insulting Dictates of a clamourous Faction, yet the Urgency of the Times would not ad-

mit of a due Exertion of r-g-l Authority against factious Virulence. The Reluctancy that the *Dutch* shewed to engage in the War, and the mysterious, not to say treacherous Conduct of the King of *Prussia*, had furnished the C-b-l with Topics of Exclamation against the M-n-ft-r. Part of the People were become violently enflamed by them, and their Emissaries; wherefore, to prevent farther Feuds, and that the Nation, tho' engaged in a War Abroad, might enjoy Tranquility at Home, the M—ft-r very graciously condescended to give Way to his menial Servants, and to fill up the Vacancies that happened at this Juncture with such as merited their Approbation, tho' they could not obtain his Confidence.

The *Faction* having thus presumptuously invested themselves with their darling

darling Attribute *Power*, the attempting of which was their *Progenitor's* Down-fall, immediately became as much confused in adapting proper Measures for carrying on the great Work that the M-n--st-r had began, as they were before in assisting to execute the Plan under his Direction. But what otherwise could be expected of those, who had no other Title to being either *Statesmen* or *Politicians*, than what resulted from some of them having served a double Apprenticeship to a bungling Minister, who, during the whole Time, kept them at a very great Distance, admitting them into no Knowledge of publick Affairs, but only into a small Light of his usual Chicanery in common Business.

This superficial Knowledge they thought Accomplishment sufficient for carrying on the most ardent Enterprizes; and with

with this alone they ventured on the extensive and unsettled Ocean of Go-rnm--t. Being deeply freighted with *Ignorance*, *Vanity*, and *Folly*, they spread the Sails before the Wind, and soon found themselves out of Port, before they knew whither they were bound to.

The Weather was tolerably serene at their first launching forth in the Deep, but they had not been long out, before the Winds rose, and the Waves beat so violently, that the Rudder shook in the Hands of the Steersman, and they began to wish for their late Pilot to guide the Helm. In the Midst of this Storm, which required the greatest Skill, Conduct, Courage, and Resolution, to navigate a Vessel, nothing was to be seen amongst those new Mariners but Fear and Dis-may, Inconstancy and Irresolution. However, as the Sky cleared up, the Winds
and

and Waves abated; whereby, tho' they escaped being shipwreck'd, yet the Vessel receiv'd so much Damage, thro' their ill Conduct, as will require a long Time to repair.

I am far, Sir, from thinking the *Allegory* that I have here made use of unintelligible to you; but to inform you in plainer Terms, I must needs say, that when the C-b-l found the great Man's Scheme, whom they had so lately supplanted, too difficult for their slender Capacities to execute, they e'en rent it to Pieces, and endeavoured to substitute a new one, of their own Invention, in the Room of it; but finding the latter to be ineffectual, they very wisely endeavoured to patch up the old with some additional Pieces from the new, and thereby, as the Scripture says, *they made the Rent worse*. Thus they continued blundering on for some

some Years, often exposing the Nation to the utmost Danger, till at length some fortuitous Circumstances, chiefly owing to the Success of our Navy, furnished them with an Opportunity of concluding a Peace that will transmit their Names with Ign-m-ny to future Ages.

During this Space of Time they would often have been glad of the Assistance of the late M-n-ft-r, if he had condescended to have granted it them; and no Doubt but they would have suffered him to retain his Post, had he been content to have been nos'd by them; and led about, with a Chain and a Ring, to shew Tricks for the Diversion of the Populace; and afterwards, perhaps, delivered up to be worried to Death by them. But his Spirit was too great for any servile Complaisance to those whom he knew to be much his Inferiors; wherefore he left them to pur-

purfue their own Machinations by them-
 selves, without ever interfering with their
 Concerns, being thoroughly fenfible that,
 according to the old Proverb, *if he gave
 them but R-pe and Time enough they would
 be fure to do their own Bufinefs.*

But altho' the C-b-l made Shift to go
 on in this Manner for above feven Years
 together, yet it was not with the Appro-
 bation of the M-ft-r whom they pretended
 to ferve. He plainly faw they had taken
 a Load upon them that was too weighty
 for their weak Shoulders to fupport, and
 would have had them to have refigned
 the Burden to the late M-n-ft-r, whom he
 actually nominated again into his former
 Poft:

This ftruck the whole Faction aghaft.
 Tho' they found themfelves hampered
 for Want of that great Man's Affiftance,

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and

and could hardly do without him, yet their proud Spirits could not brook coming under his Direction. They remonstrated against taking him into Power with their Sov-r--gn, they harangued loudly against his former Conduct in both Houses, and did all they could without Doors to prejudice him with the People; but finding this Complication of Efforts to be ineffectual, they had Resource again to their old Expedient of resigning their Places; and rushing abruptly into the r-y-l Presence, told the — that they were resolved not to serve him any longer, if the M-n-ist-r was to be again reinstated at the Head of Affairs.

As their S-v-r--gn was well acquainted with the Virtue, Talents, and Merit of the Man whom they opposed, and had more personal Esteem for him than for the whole Body of the C-b-l, he beheld

held their Dereliction with great Indifference; till seeing a certain Nobleman, since deceased, for whom he had much Value, (and who, tho' not one of the Faction, was drawn over to their Side) come to resign his Post, he was astonish'd at perceiving how far their Influence had extended; and replied to him in the very Terms that *Cæsar* did to one of the Chief of his Affassins:

Et tu quoque, Brute!

Wherefore, as the Flames of a late Rebellion were hardly extinguished, and he knew the People's Minds to be yet full of Terrors, and that the C-b-l had a packed P-rl--m-t of their own Creatures and Dependents, entirely at their Devotion, he found himself again obliged to submit to their Documents, as otherwise he must

have endangered the Peace, Safety, and Welfare of the People.

But altho' the Faction carried their Point this Time, yet as soon as the publick Tranquility was restored, and foreign Jars and domestick Broils were pretty well appeased, the K— looked about for the Man whom he delighted to honour ; and, maugre all the Efforts of the C-b-l, and the Machinations of his Enemies, placed him in that eminent Situation where we now behold him. As in the natural Hemisphere the Brightness of the solar Beams obscures the lesser Stars, and makes them vanish from our Sight, so in the political, the Radiancy of this resplendent Planet issuing forth, has caused several of the small Twincklers already to withdraw, and no Doubt but the Effulgence of his Rays will soon eclipse the others
of

of greater Magnitude ; and we now hope
that it may truly be said of *Britain*,

Surgit post nubila Phœbus.

Having thus, in a few Words, recapitulated the long Struggle between this great Man and the Faction, that, by the Display of the many Difficulties he had to encounter with, you may entertain the better Idea of his Courage and Perseverance, I shall now proceed to set forth the Benefits that we may reasonably expect from his Administration ; first of all premising, that what Advantages we gain'd at the Beginning of the late War were entirely owing to his Councils.

You are sensible, Sir, that in the Opinion of all judicious Persons, the late general Peace is far from being looked on as established upon a solid and lasting
Founda-

Foundation; and even the very M-n--
 st-rs who negotiated it, can only excuse
 themselves on this Account by saying, it
 was the best we could expect in the Cir-
 cumstances we were then reduced to.
 But even upon this Concession, will not
 the Question naturally be asked; *By whose*
Conduct were we brought into those Cir-
cumstances? And the Parliament have
 not yet thought proper to enquire into
 the Conduct of the late War, as think-
 ing, perhaps, it would be of very little
 Significance, while those that had the
 Direction of it continued in Power and
 Influence; yet, when they find these
 Men driven from the Helm, may we not
 entertain the greatest Expectations of
 seeing them, in a future Session, called to
 Account for their past notorious Misbe-
 haviour? And may we not flatter our-
 selves that, under the Auspices of a
 M-n-st-r who had no Hand in those ini-
 quitous Transactions, the Nation may
 ob-

obtain Justice on the Delinquents ? This, from the immense Expences we have been at, is what every *Englishman* has the greatest Reason to hope, every *Briton* a Right to expect, and, I believe I may venture to say, his Lordship will readily afford us all the Satisfaction in his Power.

There is no Man of common Understanding but what must be sensible, that, as we are a trading Nation, the very Being of our Commerce must chiefly depend on a free and uninterrupted Navigation to all Parts of the World, without having our Ships liable to Search or Molestation, on any Account whatever, in Time of Peace. It was purely upon this Account that we entered into a War with *Spain* ; and, in the Sense of the last Parliament, this was absolutely to be established as the chief Preliminary Article in any Negotiation for Peace. But it seems

our

our M-n-~~st~~-rs had the Arrogance to presume they understood the national Interest better than the whole Body of the People themselves, and very boldly concluded a Treaty wherein this important Point was not so much as mentioned.

Every Body knows it is more difficult to amend a crazy Superstructure than to erect a new one; and the repairing this and other Defects in the late Treaty of Peace must be a Work of Time, as Opportunities do not every Day arise for so salutary a Purpose; yet, from the Abilities of the E--l of *Gr-nv-le*, we have the greatest Cause to hope that no Occasion will be let slip for obtaining this essential Article; and that, under his Administration, *Britain* may see the Security of her Commerce established on a sure and lasting Foundation.

The

The absolute Necessity of having this Point finally determined to our Satisfaction will appear more conspicuous when we consider that it is not only the Source of our own Riches, Strength, and Freedom, but also the Support of the Balance of Power, and the Foundation on which the Liberty of *Europe* is established.

I know this Assertion will at first have the Appearance of being paradoxical, but a few Words will manifest it to be an evident Truth. No Man in his Senses will deny that our Commerce is the Support of the Riches and Strength of this Nation, both by Sea and Land, and that our Superiority on the Ocean constitutes our being a free People. It is our Freedom that is the Fulcrum, or Prop to

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the Balance of Power, and on a due Equipoize of that Balance does the whole Liberty of *Europe* depend.

Thus the Truth of this Proposition is evinced, without the Necessity of a tedious logical Deduction; and as we adhere or deviate from the Maxim, that *the maintaining the Freedom of our Navigation is the most interesting Concern of Great Britain*, so we accordingly either secure our Independency, or fetter ourselves with those Shackles that no Nation can have Power to rivet on us, while we keep this important Point in View, and strenuously exert our Endeavours for the Support of it.

But before I quit this Head of the Freedom of our Commerce, give me Leave to urge the Necessity of keeping
up,

up, even in Time of Peace, a Fleet sufficiently powerful to render us Masters of the Ocean; as this Point seems lately to have been notoriously neglected, and a large Body of Land-Forces have been substituted, in Lieu of a strong naval Armament, as sufficient to secure us against the utmost Designs of our natural and trading Enemies.

It is well known that, during the late War, the *Dutch*, the *Swedes*, the *Danes*, and even the *Prussians*, encroached very much upon our Traffick, and that the *Dutch* in particular deprived us of several good Branches. The *French* have been making the same Attempts since the Peace, and at present find Means to undersell us at most Markets in *Europe*.

Every Addition to the Commerce of these Powers is an Addition to their naval Strength, as the Shipping employed in mercantile Affairs may be justly look'd upon as the grand Nursery of Seamen; and the more of these any Country is able to employ, the sooner can they man their Ships of War, whenever they shall see Occasion to make use of them. The *French* always keep a large Number of Men of War in their Harbours, which seldom want for any Thing but Men to put to Sea, on the least Notice; and even in Time of Peace frequently send out large Squadrons from their Ports, with no other View, at least publickly, but to exercise their Seamen, and render them more expert at their Business. But should any of these Squadrons, thus fitted out, take an Opportunity

tunity to surprize any of our *American* Colonies, or interrupt our new Settlements in that Part of the World, or to land any Forces in *Scotland*, or make other Attempts against our Peace and Tranquillity, while our Guard-Ships are sleeping in their Harbours, would not the remedying any such Disaster put this Nation to abundantly more Charge than the continual keeping up of a strong Fleet, ready to act upon any Emergency, which would sufficiently secure us from the Apprehensions of an Invasion from Abroad, and also be able to secure our Commerce, and instantly to repel any Affront that should be offered to the Crown and Dignity of these Kingdoms? Certainly the having a powerful Fleet always in Readiness to act, must keep our Neighbours in such Awe of us, and be attended with so many
Ad-

Advantages, as would more than overbalance the Expence we should be at on such an Account. Which Expence might be made the lighter to us by reducing the Number of our Land Forces : For the greatest Army would be almost useless for our Security, unless supported by a Navy equally as strong, to join in our Defence, or in an Attack on the Enemy. And indeed the Necessity of our keeping up a large maritime Force at all Times, is so evident to the meanest Capacity, that we cannot doubt of seeing it pursued, under the Administration of that Nobleman, who has lately undertaken the Management of public Affairs.

Hardly any Thing can be more evident, than the Occasion we have for a Man of his Lordship's Abilities at the Helm at this present Juncture, when the

Spa-

Spaniards have renewed their old Practice of stopping, searching, and confiscating our Ships, and the *French* are not only establishing their new inhabited Islands in the *West-Indies*, contrary to antient Treaties, but are also fortifying all the Settlements on that Coast, and reinforcing and augmenting their Marine with the utmost Affiduity ; so that we may soon expect to see them make a more formidable Appearance on the Ocean than ever they were able to do before the Commencement of the last War.

I say there is nothing more evident than the present Necessity of having a Man of Courage, Genius, and Abilities at the Helm, to counteract the Policy of the *French* Court ; the Drift of whose Undertakings appears to be rendering themselves superior to us at Sea ; and it is
solely

solely with this View they have of late planted every little Island in *America*; that they could either snatch up, or thought worthy keeping Possession of.

For this Purpose they are continually increasing the Inhabitants of *Hispaniola*, and other Places, whereby the Number of white People in their Sugar Colonies are much superior to ours; from whence, by different Allurements, they attracted Numbers of *British* Subjects from our several Plantations, who are now actually settled in the *French* Territories.

And such has been the Weakness of the late M-n-st-y, as to permit their erecting Forts, and making Settlements, all along the Back of our Plantations, quite from the Mouth of the River *St. Laurence*, to that of the River *Mississippi*;

ssippi; tho' the whole Extent of Country, where they have made these Innovations, is expressly comprehended in the several Charters, granted from Time to Time, to our respective Settlers in *America*.

The many Obstructions that our new Colony in *Nova Scotia* has met with, by the *French* obstructing that Settlement, and hiring the *Indians* to murder the Inhabitants, is almost past Suffrage, especially when it appears, by the Confession of some Deserters from them, that they give the *Indians* large Rewards for every Scalp of our Men that they can bring them; and have even had the Assurance to erect a Fort at the Mouth of *St. John's* River, in the Bay of *Fundy*, which is within the antient Limits of *Nova Scotia*; and which our Governor

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there

there ought long ago to have received Orders to demolish, even when they had first taken the Work in Hand ; as it would have apparently been much easier then to have executed such Orders, than after the Fort is built.

But what could be expected from a Man-sly that had the Timidity to suffer them to plant the Island of *St. Lucia* before the late *French* War began, and also to build a Fort there ; when that Island is not only included in the Charter, but also is actually within the Limits of the Province of *New York* ? Yet may we not hope, under the Administration of the Earl of *Granville*, to see all those Forts demolished that have been erected on the *British* Territories in *America*, the Islands that the *French* have lately taken Possession of evacuated, and,
the

the Limits of our Colonies in the *West Indies* confirmed to us, according to their original Boundaries ?

Certainly there is nothing can claim the more immediate Attention of any Minister, than the obtaining these Points, so necessary for the Security of our *American* Colonies ; and give me Leave to say, that if the *French* are permitted to continue these Encroachments, they may make themselves Masters of our *Sugar Islands* in a much less Time than is generally thought of.

And indeed the Security of our Plantations, and of our *West Indian* Commerce, is of such Importance to *Great Britain*, that the chiefest of our Concerns on the Continent, or with any Power in *Europe*, on any other Account, ought not

to be put in the Scale with it. For what would it avail us, even could we procure the Imperial Dignity to be hereditary in the House of *Austria*, if the chief Source of our Wealth is cut off, and we are thereby rendered more liable to become dependent on *France*, than even was one of her Tributaries to be in Possession of the Imperial Throne.

But what can we expect better than to become Tributaries to *France*, if, through the Indolence or Wickedness of our M-n-st-rs, she should ever be permitted to become superior to us, either at Sea or in the *West Indies*? Ought not the least Step towards such a Design to be watched with more than ordinary Attention, and that Attempt rendered frustrate by our Vigilance in the Beginning, which, if suffered to proceed, might

might at last prove too strong for our utmost Efforts to subdue.

There are some other Points, tho' not so material as the foregoing, that I could heartily wish to see accomplished under his Lordship's Administration, as thereby he would obtain more Glory than any of his Predecessors in the Ministry have been able to do for many Years; and these are the entire Demolition of *Dunkirk*, and the Acquisition of as much Territory to the Fortrefs of *Gibraltar* as is within the Reach of our Guns.

The former of these has never yet been performed according to Treaty, tho' absolutely necessary for our Security; and notwithstanding there has always as much Ground been allowed to every Fortification as is within the Reach of its Cannon,
yet

yet the *Spaniards* have hitherto, on I know not what Foundation, refused to grant any such Territory to the Inhabitants of *Gibraltar*; whereby the Garrison is, as it were, in a Manner blocked up.

Neither can they have any Communication with the People of *Spain*, to purchase Provisions, or other Necessaries, tho' ever so much distressed by the Delay of the Ships that furnish them from *England* and the *Barbary Coast*.

Till the Chief of the foregoing Points are obtained, it would not perhaps be for our Interest to undertake any Thing that might give Umbrage to our good Friends and Allies the *Dutch*; otherwise, as we have at last, after vain Attempts, been able to establish a *British* Fishery, so, for the
thorough

thorough Support of this national Affair, every true *Englishman* could heartily wish to see all other Nations excluded from fishing on our Coast; a Practice, which, altho' for political Reasons it has long been connived at, cannot claim any Right or Grant for Continuance; and without it becomes at length suppressed, must exceedingly thwart that glorious Undertaking, which has already cost this Nation such large Sums to erect.

The bringing these Matters to the desired Perfection must be a Work of Time, attended with much Difficulty; but, tho' the Task is arduous, we have the greatest Reason to entertain the most sanguine Expectations, from the extensive Genius, and well-known Abilities, of that great Nobleman who now presides at the Head of the C—c-l Board. Therefore it is to
be

be hoped, should his Lordship undertake any of these Points, that he will meet with no Obstruction from the Clamours of Party, Faction, or ministerial Dependents; as whoever shall go about to impede his Endeavours in these Matters, that are of such universal Importance to the Publick Welfare, ought to be accounted no other than Traitors to their Country, and it is to be hoped will be treated accordingly, by all honest Men, that have the national Good at Heart.

I do not doubt, Sir, but you will concur with me in heartily wishing that the Accomplishments of these Points may add Glory to his Lordship's Administration, and that these Kingdoms may reap the greatest Advantages therefrom.

I hope

[41]

I hope you will excuse the Length of
this Epistle, which I shall terminate with
an Assurance of my being,

S I R,

Your most obedient,

faithful, humble Servant.

. F I N I S.



G 2 Halls
N painted
with a